

# New HEW Sports Rules May Cost GW Money

by JACKIE JONES

Unless Congress fails to approve them, on July 21 new HEW guidelines barring sex discrimination in schools and colleges will go into effect.

According to Title 9 of the rules, schools will have to spend more money for women's athletics to provide equipment and facilities comparable to men's programs. More money will also be appropriated for women's athletic scholarships.

In noncontact sports such as tennis and golf, women will be allowed to try out for men's teams if there is not enough interest to start a

separate team for women. Schools will have the option of allowing women to try out for contact sports such as basketball.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) fought to have college football and basketball exempted from the rules because it feared more of the revenue produced by these sports would have to be given to finance women's sports. The NCAA believes such action could destroy large college athletic programs.

Bob Faris, GW athletic director, said he didn't want to speculate on the effects of the guidelines on sports at GW until after the 21st, when the rules would definitely

become law. The Washington Post quoted Faris as saying, "We already have initiated a movement to assist women's athletics. It might cost us more money in the long run, but I think we will be able to meet any demands and needs for most sports."

Faris also told the Post he didn't feel men's and women's sports would have to be combined so long as they were operated equitably. Presently, men's athletics are under the Athletic Department and women's sports are under the Department of Human Kinetics and Leisure Studies.

Faris said he did not know whether the women's teams would see a substantial budget increase

and begin to receive budgets for food allowances and uniforms, nor would he comment on the possibility of an increase in athletic scholarships. Dr. Lynn George, new director of women's athletics, was not available for comment.

Earlier this year, Calva (Keppie) Collier, women's athletic coordinator, said though she is far from satisfied with the women's budget she was hesitant to opt for women's athletic scholarships "if it's going to be at the expense of the girls." Collier said she wanted to avoid the pressure of having to produce winning teams and revenue-producing sports.

Bob Tallent, Colonial Basketball coach, said he didn't think the rules

would greatly change basketball at GW. Tallent said interest in women's basketball "has been just about zero. I can't see them taking anything away from us, we're at the minimum [budget] now."

James L. Breen, chairman of the Department of Human Kinetics and Leisure Studies, earlier this year said "demand" must be indicated before money for scholarships and other funds can be instituted. If the guidelines go into effect, the schools will have three years to comply and provide assistance in those areas where there is a demand.

Women's crew at GW is an example where the program is not comparable to the men's program.

(see HEW, p. 2)

## HATCHET

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## Summer Record

### New Housing Spaces Found In Old Dorms

by VANDYKE OCHS

The GW Housing Office has created an additional 216 dorm spaces to accommodate students when they return for the fall semester, according to Housing Director Ann Webster.

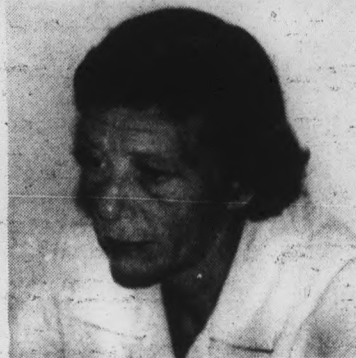
Because of an unexpected increase in enrollment last year, the Housing Office has to contract 100 spaces, about two floors, in the YMCA on 19th and G Sts., N.W. The YMCA will not be used again this year, Webster said.

According to Robert Johnson, assistant director for undergraduate admissions, the size of GW's freshman classes had been falling since 1970. Last year the trend reversed itself with an approximately 16 per cent increase in class size over the previous year. There has been an additional increase this

year, but the percentage figure cannot be determined until the academic year is underway, Johnson said.

The additional 216 housing are in Madison and Thurston Halls. Second through eighth floor study spaces in Thurston Hall are being reconverted back into 24 dormitory spaces. Webster said the dorm space had been made into study rooms when student enrollment dropped during the early 70's and the rooms were not being used. No construction is needed on the rooms, Webster said, "all that will be needed is to move bedroom furniture in, since the rooms were once lived in by students."

Madison Hall, which has been primarily a graduate dorm, will provide the other 192 spaces. Twenty double rooms will remain



Ann Webster  
"pretty confident"

for graduate students, leaving the remaining 72 rooms for undergrads. Twenty-four of the undergraduate spaces are doubles, while the remaining 48 are triples.

There is a total University housing capacity of 1,832. Last year the figure was 1,616. Webster said she is "pretty confident" that all additional spaces will be used. In the past only about 50 per cent of housing agreements from new students had been received by the

(see HOUSING, p. 3)

### GW Hospital Accused Of Job Discrimination

by JACKIE JONES

Paul Baytop, Jr., a former senior medical secretary at GW hospital, has filed a complaint with government human rights agencies charging the Hospital with job discrimination after he was told he was unqualified for a job he had held for nearly a year.

Six months ago, Baytop filed a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) following his removal from a job as unit manager at the Hospital. After several personnel interviews, Baytop was appointed a senior medical secretary, a position which was abolished on June 30 and is the source of another complaint he has against the hospital.

The case has been transferred from EEOC to the Office of Human

Rights (OHR), according to Baytop, but a hearing date has yet to be set. Tomi Flory, University personnel director, said her office was notified by EEOC that a suit had been filed but has received no further word. Flory also declined to discuss the case "since it is in suit."

According to Paul Richardson, OHR counsel who is handling Baytop's case, the case is still being investigated. Richardson said he instructed Baytop to try to reach an agreement with Stanley McLeod, University Hospital personnel director, and if agreement is not forthcoming, Richardson would attempt to meet with McLeod and see if there is a possible solution. McLeod made no comment about the case.

(see DISCRIMINATION, p. 3)



### Summer In The City

Summer in Washington can encompass many events. Last week, or a Free JoAnn Little rally, in the company of Angela Davis, in June. In between classes, summer students could have attended the American Folk Life Festival (left) last



# Pace, Classes Different Here During the Summer

by MARIAN BLINCOE

Summer brings to Washington hot humid days, somewhat cooler nights (air conditioning helps), an annual Folk Festival, outdoor summer concerts, hordes of tourists, and summer school.

In spite of, and perhaps because of, these things, students and professors come back to GW during the summer to spend a few more weeks in pursuit of academia.

On the whole, professors seem to enjoy teaching more than students enjoy studying during the summer months. Prof. John P. Dirkse is

teaching graduate courses in statistics this summer because "I miss five months without teaching. It breaks the monotony of the summer and the extra money is always useful."

Prof. Bernard Reich of the political science department finds the summer sessions a useful time to experiment with new teaching techniques. Because of the small classes, a course that would normally have a lecture format can be turned into a seminar. "I had 110 students attending a course I taught during the regular school year. During the summer, the class only has 10 students in it," he said.

Reich also noted that students "had to have more on the ball" during summer sessions and can't get behind in their work. He finds the intensity useful, because students must concentrate on one or two courses instead of spreading themselves thin with five.

Dirkse, however, feels that a day off between classes to allow students to absorb material would be more beneficial than attending the same classes every day.

Where graduate students are concerned, there is no difference in their performance during the summer as opposed to the regular academic year, according to Dirkse. "Graduate students work full-time, year-round, and attend evening classes, so the routine is no different during the summer than the other semesters," he explained.

A majority of students interviewed said they find the summer scholastic atmosphere the same as during the regular academic year. Some did admit, however, that it is harder to gear themselves up to working, because of warm weather and the intensity of the courses.

Some said the work load is easier, because most professors tend to assign fewer papers than they would do regularly during fall and spring semesters. Instead, students just have to worry about midterm and final exams.

Students gave varying reasons for spending the summer in school. One student's mother is leaving her GW job at the summer's end, so he is in school to take final advantage of free tuition benefits.

Others, who do not have tuition benefits, are in summer school to accumulate extra credits to graduate early and "to get the hell out," according to one student. Still others are attending just to graduate and, because of the summer job squeeze, many students who were unsuccessful at finding employment are attending classes to fill their time.

The campus social atmosphere is markedly changed, some students said, to the point of being non-existent.

## Hatchet Wins Press Award

The *Hatchet* won a second place award in its division, and an award for continuing achievement and progress, in a national college newspaper Press Day sponsored by St. Bonaventure University in May.

The Special Citation for the division was "in recognition of outstanding performance in college journalism during the academic year 1974-75." The paper, judged by a panel of professional journalists and journalism instructors over a six-month period, received highest marks in investigative reporting, layout and design, and editing.

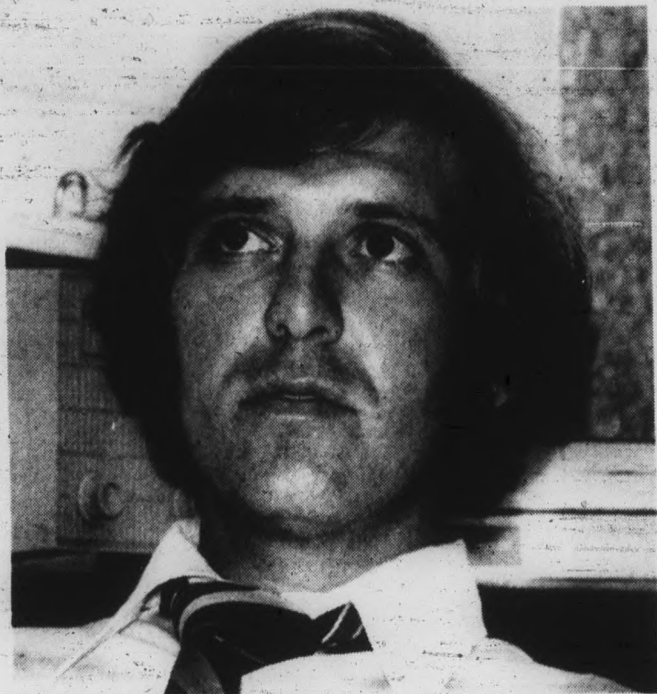
The All-Bonaventure Gold Pen Award recognizes continuing improvement and quality over a period of years.

ent. There is generally less bustle around the University, and the Center is filled with more visitors than students. A sign, "Notice—Shoes Must Be Worn In Cafeteria At All Times," is posted to warn barefoot students who are inclined to dress as sparsely as possible to cope with the heat.

The dorms house not only resident students but outside visitors sightseeing in the nation's capital. People to People, a 4-H Club, descended on Crawford Hall for about two weeks before departing on a tour of Europe and only the third and fourth floors of Thurston house GW students.

The Program Board is closed, and student activities are nil except for occasional events held by fraternities and the International Students' Society, and small private parties.

As a bonus for both students and professors who like summer school, a third summer session will be added next year. The session will begin in May, right after the close of the spring semester, and run through the beginning of June. Students with jobs that don't begin until June will be able to squeeze in one or two necessary or desired courses before the official start of summer.



Statistics Prof. John P. Dirkse "misses five months without teaching," and besides, "the extra money helps." (photo by Joye Brown)



Graduate student Tim Bradley studies economics just before the end of the first summer session. (photo by Johnathan Landay)

## New HEW Rules Imminent

HEW, from p. 1

According to women's crew coach Jerry Heffernan, there is no budget for equipment and the equipment that is used is older and in poorer shape than the equipment used by the men's team.

Women's athletics receives a \$22,000 budget which is less than one-tenth the amount budgeted for men's athletics. The guidelines do not require an equal budget, just appropriations to bring women's sports to a level comparable with

existing men's teams.

According to Collier, only 38 women participated last year in four intercollegiate sports: crew, tennis, golf and volleyball. There was not enough interest to sustain a basketball team.

Coach Tallent said he felt the guidelines would not be a big issue at GW because the University "is not big on athletics like schools like Maryland U." Tallent said there might be problems in schools that have big sports budgets.

## Indictments for Smith, Others Seen Doubtful

Despite persistent attempts by a three-member Virginia citizens action group to indict GW trustee Charles E. Smith, for alleged 1972 campaign finance violations and a host of top government officials for obstructing justice by covering up for Smith the third and last Watergate Grand Jury was dismissed July 7 without handing down any more indictments.

Citizens group members Julian C. Holmes and Arlyn Unzicker testified before the grand jury for about two hours on June 12 "to lay out the whole thing." The two government physicists, along with housewife Marion Agnew, contend that contributions made by Smith and his son and son-in-law to the Committee for the Re-Election of the President violated Title 18, Section 6.11 of the United States Code, which prohibits Presidential contributions by anyone who contracts with the U.S. government to supply material, supplies or equipment.

The Charles E. Smith Company rents over \$13-million worth of office space to the government each year. Smith has consistently denied any wrongdoing in the matter.

The citizens group has also sought indictments for government officials allegedly involved in a cover-up of the Smith violations. The officials include U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi, Special Watergate Prosecutor Henry Ruth and his predecessor, Leon Jaworski; and Acting U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia Earl J. Silbert.

In a press release, the Virginia group listed correspondence they had with the Justice Department, the Special Prosecutor's Office, the FBI, assorted judges and grand juries, and the White House in an unsuccessful attempt to encourage concrete action on the charges.

Further investigation of the matter is viewed unlikely by Justice Department officials.

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# Employees Defend Ex-Boss

by JACKIE JONES

A group of employees from GW's Accounts Payable Office initiated a letter of "employee reaction" to the dismissal of Mrs. Ethel Hummel, former accounts payable supervisor who was dismissed May 30.

The employees maintained that there was no justifiable reason for Hummel's dismissal and that Hummel's office performance was above and beyond the call of duty. The stated reason for dismissal was "poor attitude and poor work performance," according to the letter.

Assistant Comptroller Neal Berryman said everyone cannot be aware of all the problems that occur between employer and employee in an office. Employees may get along extremely well with their supervisor and feel that the supervisor is doing a great job, but that doesn't mean no problems exist, said Berryman.

Berryman added that Hummel was told she could seek a transfer within the University and that she was aware of GW's grievance procedure policy. GW's written personnel policy states: "Any employee of the University may bring an informal grievance...when he/she feels that an injustice has been done through an action of the University."

Hummel denied that Berryman told her she could seek a transfer and she said the reason she did not file an informal grievance was that an employee she knew had just been through the grievance procedure and had not received satisfaction. Hummel said she felt she would not receive a satisfactory decision either.

According to the letter, Hummel put in approximately 1300 hours of overtime last year to pay vendors, audit voucher slips and prevent a backlog in Accounts Payable.

Berryman said "that works out to about twenty-five hours of overtime a week. No one works that much." However, co-workers said Hummel came in early, left late and often skipped lunch, as well as working weekends, and could have easily put in an estimated 16 to 25 extra hours per week without pay. According to University regulations, supervisors do not qualify for overtime pay.

Hummel also charged that the University dismissed her illegally. The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) states that before an employee is dismissed there must be a minimum one month probationary letter (3 months for supervisors), written notification at the end of the probation as to the employee's status and intervention by the personnel department to resolve the problem.

Hummel said the University gave her a one month probationary letter and no other written documentation.

University policy states, "The probationary period shall be for such period of time as may be determined by the department head, but this initial period shall not exceed three months." Therefore, according to University regulations, a three month minimum probation (for supervisors) is not required.

Hummel also maintains that there is no written documentation or performance ratings in her file. When she filed for unemployment, she could produce no letter concerning her status and/or the situation leading to her dismissal as required by the Unemployment Compensation Board, said Hummel.

Berryman said a probation notice is always in writing and that the final decision concerning an employee's status is documented through an "exit interview" form

that all employees fill out when they live the University.

University comptroller Frederick J. Naramore said "there is no way" Hummel's record could be discussed unless Hummel is willing to expose her records and open them up to discussion. To do otherwise, said Naramore, would be a violation of confidentiality of employee records. University policy permits only the dates of employment, the position held and the name of the department to be released without the employees written consent. Because of negotiations with NLRB, Hummel would not expose her personnel records.

## Employee Charges Job Bias

DISCRIMINATION, from p. 1

Baytop initiated action after he was notified that he was unqualified for his job as a unit manager, a position he previously has held for nearly a year. A dispute about job titles and salary between station managers and unit managers led to the devising of a test which Baytop was told he failed and was the stated reason for his dismissal.

Station managers and unit managers do essentially the same job, said Baytop, except that station managers were paid less. When the hospital administration agreed to equalize the salaries and devised a test for future applicants to the unit manager position, present station and unit managers were urged to take the test in order to have a rating in their files.

The test was divided into two parts, oral and written, said Baytop. In the oral section, each unit or station manager was given ten hypothetical situations and told to act out his responses. Each manager was rated on a one-to-ten scale by his peers. Baytop, allegedly given a score of 75, was told he had failed this sequence and would be dismissed as a unit manager.

Baytop said he was shown a rating key by the personnel office which showed he had not rated above a six in any situation. However, he said, he saw no information on the key to prove that it was his, and at least one fellow employee told him she had rated him above a nine on the

oral section. He then filed suit with the EEOC.

All five people who failed the test were black, and Baytop said he feels discrimination, not qualification, was involved. However, it could not be determined exactly how many people passed the test nor if there were any blacks who passed the test.

All other unit managers who failed were given a month's notice, but Baytop said he received only one week's notice. He then applied for the position of senior medical secretary, which resulted in a salary drop of two pay grades.

After three months on the new job, Baytop received a performance evaluation which rated his work unsatisfactorily. A few weeks later, Baytop said, he was informed that his job would be abolished as of

June 30, along with all positions classified under nursing administration.

Baytop charged that both the University and the Hospital personnel offices are giving him the run-around in his attempt to find employment within the University.

University Personnel Director Flory said Baytop "is being referred to as many places as we can [refer him] within the University" for employment.

Baytop's main concern is that he will lose his educational benefits, without which he cannot graduate from GW.

"I've only got about a semester and a half left," said Baytop, "therefore I can't transfer anywhere else, but I can't afford GW without the benefits. Even my GI benefits won't make up the difference."



Fellow employees in the Accounts Payable Office wrote a letter in defense of their fired supervisor, Ethel Hummel. (photo by Joye Brown)

## Negotiations Proceed In Tuition Refund Suit

The case of former GW student Veronika Nicolas, who is suing the University for a tuition refund on a course she termed "pure junk," is set for trial in D.C. Superior Court October 15, according to GW counsel Michael Bentzen.

Nicolas charged in May that the landscape architect assistant program given by the Continuing Education for Women Center in the College of General Studies did not properly train students for jobs.

The case was moved from small claims court, where Nicolas initiated the suit, to Superior Court on a motion by the University last month. GW counsel Michael Bentzen said the issues involved in the case would take "at least a day to resolve" and such a complicated case does not belong in small claims court.

In the meantime Nicolas is involved in negotiations with the University, she said, "which cannot be discussed at this time," and may lead to a settlement out of court.

Betty Clemmer, another former student in the program who has considered filing suit, met with GW Comptroller Frederick J. Naramore to request a refund. Clemmer said she is "trying to avoid going to court" and that the University is apparently trying to find a solution satisfactory to all parties involved.

Naramore said no final decision had been reached with either

Nicolas or Clemmer. He also said that "until it's resolved, I'd just as soon not speculate as to whether the women's tuition will be refunded."

## Freshman Admissions Up Over Past Years

HOUSING, from p. 1

Housing Office by this time, to Webster. This year, however, as of July 3 some 87 per cent of the agreements have been received, she said.

Despite the additional housing spaces, not all students who requested space may be accommodated. Students who entered last year's dorm lottery and incoming freshmen have rooms, but those who lived off-campus or did not participate in the lottery have their names on a waiting list. If they do get rooms, it will be because students with already assigned rooms have changed their minds, or just haven't shown up when the fall semester begins.

In addition to dormitories, GW owns two apartment buildings, Milton Hall at 23rd and I Sts., and the Guthridge Apartments on F Street, which Webster said could, if necessary, be utilized for future housing needs. Presently both buildings are leased to private realtors who then rent out the apartments. Many of the apartment dwellers are GW students, including about 50 Iranians who are studying here under a special agreement worked out by the Iranian Army and GW.

Webster said there are no immediate plans to construct more residence halls, but a study is in progress to project University population increases that will aid in planning future housing needs.

This year's freshman class is predicted to be anywhere from 1,025 to 1,050. That, added to the 600 expected transfer students, means GW will have some 1625 to 1650 new students this fall. The figures are not exact, according to Johnson, because some students may later decide not to attend GW.

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# Editorials

## Problems of the Cities...

Last week, New York City had it tough. Sanitation workers on strike, New York City policemen marching near the George Washington Bridge, and firemen working sporadically, made living and visiting the "Big Apple" a most burdensome task. It was all because of money and unless the federal government assists the city in its fiscal difficulties, the problems will continue to be very difficult to solve.

For months now, New York Mayor Abraham Beame has been in Albany and Washington in a desperate attempt to get emergency funds for his city. President Ford said it would be an unwelcome precedent, the New York state legislators felt that the Democratic mayor was engaged in scare tactics and, in general, his cries were ignored. However, when the city's budget was announced and the thousands of layoffs began, people were listening and they were angry. They were angry at Beame and Albany and the system.

Last week's strike of the sanitation workers was short-lived but the solution was as temporary as a band-aid being placed on a gaping wound. Sooner or later, something has to give and when it does, the situation will be as critical as ever.

The federal government is the only body that can handle the mess. By President Ford's continued refusal to help, as well as the biases of rural Congressman, the nation's metropolitan areas are being slowly run into the ground.

At the Annual Conference of Mayors being held in Boston, the Democratic leadership is presenting a three-part package to help alleviate the current dilemma. The plans call for the passage of a \$2-billion emergency aid bill for the cities, extension of the general revenue sharing bill, and a public works bill now being pushed by House Speaker Carl Albert. These three measures are certainly not the answer to all the problems of the cities, but they are a starting point—a way to avoid riots in the streets.

It is time that the Congress took a serious look at the cities, placed aside their individual complaints about "big city spending" and passed legislation authorizing the emergency measures.

## ...And D.C. in Particular

Although things may be quieter, the sidewalks less crowded and the pace slower at GW during the summer (see story page 2), the same is not so in more famous areas of the capital city. The monuments, museums, the Hill and other favorite sightseers' spot are brimming with tourists from all over the country and the world.

And if you think this year is bad, wait 'till 1976. The D.C. Bicentennial Commission estimates that some 35 million tourists—almost 100,000 a day—will flood monuments, campsites, hotel rooms, restaurants, congressmen's offices and the like in the hope of getting closer to our nation's heritage. They will strain Washington's facilities to the bursting point—and possibly beyond.

So enjoy GW, and Washington, while you can. There are only four million tourists here this summer and the place is practically empty.

# HATCHET

Marian Blincoe, Joye Brown, Jackie Jones, Mark Lacter, Johnathan Landay, VanDyke Ochs, Mark Shiffrin, Mark Toor

PRODUCTION STAFF: Mike Brooks, Colette Crutcher, Becky Geanaros, Rachelle Linner, Jennifer Wilkinson, Kit Wilkinson

Bob Chlopak

## Fixing The Housing Mess

With approximately 85 per cent of GW's students living off-campus, the city's housing situation is critically important to the GW community. Unfortunately, as many students know too well, the off-campus housing situation in the District is bad.

Because of the city's low vacancy rate, houses and apartments are difficult to find; illegal discrimination against students is still practiced by some landlords; and the cost of rental housing is as extremely high as the conditions of many units are extremely poor.

General market conditions, supply and demand, are partially responsible for this condition, but many artificial constraints and unethical and questionable practices contribute to the problem. Likewise, rent gouging, discrimination, housing code violations, "redlining", and retaliatory or arbitrary evictions exacerbate the problems caused by an inadequate supply of rental housing. In many cases, these practices are far greater problems than those directly attributable to inadequate supply.

For more than two years, the D.C. Public Interest Research Group (DC PIRG) has been part of the fight to remove these artificial restrictions and to expose and eliminate many unethical practices of D.C. landlords. The group has had some interesting findings, for instance:

- DC PIRG conducted a city-wide tenant survey that revealed a pattern of rent gouging, arbitrary evictions and tenant insecurity. This and other work led to the enactment of D.C.'s first rent control law since World War II. The law puts a ceiling on rent increases, outlaws arbitrary and retaliatory evictions, and makes compliance with the housing code a prerequisite for any rent increase above the basic rent. A new two-year rent control bill will hopefully be enacted shortly.

- DC PIRG documented patterns of discrimination against students in a study of apartments in the GW area. This survey, along with extensive work with the City Council, led to the passage of the most progressive human rights law in the country. The law prohibits discrimination against students as a class, and on the basis of marital status, source of income, physical appearance and sexual preference.

- Since the enactment of this law, DC PIRG has found some landlords—and one of the city's major

newspapers—discriminatory classified advertising to be violating its provisions. Complaints will be prepared and filed against these parties.

- Home ownership is an obvious solution to the problems of rental housing. But because most D.C. savings and loan associations practice "redlining," the refusal to grant mortgages in the inner city, many residents—particularly low and moderate-income persons—are effectively prevented from owning their homes. A recent DC PIRG study of the lending practices of D.C. savings and loan associations showed that the small proportion of their money that does reach the city is lent in the affluent neighborhoods west of Rock Creek Park or the downtown commercial areas.

As a result of this work and similar studies in a few other large cities, both the District and Federal governments are pursuing anti-redlining legislation aimed at correcting the situation. In addition, a District realtor has instituted legal action against the bank which DC PIRG found to be one of the worst redliners.

Although the work of DC PIRG and other community groups has somewhat improved the rental housing situation in D.C., the problems are by no means solved. Just as the problems have taken years to reach a level compelling compensatory and offsetting action, it will be years before the reform actions have their desired effects.

Though the substantive changes will take time, there is reason to be optimistic. Being close to the landlord-tenant situation, one can sense an encouraging change in attitude both among tenants and landlords. Spirited tenants throughout the city are learning that they can fight their landlords, and they are doing it in increasing numbers. Not surprisingly, many landlords are beginning to realize that tenants have rights just as they do.

Overall, where landlord/tenant relations were once analogous to the lord/serf arrangement of feudal times, there is an increasing sense of equality. There is still a long way to go, but much has been done in the last two years.

Bob Chlopak, a 1975 GW graduate, is former DC PIRG Chairman.

Ron Ostroff

## As Funny As TV Reruns

Washington television viewers are up in arms this summer!

In the summer of '72, they had the Watergate break-in, the denials, the accusations, the lies, and the cover-up.

In the summer of '73, they had the Senate Watergate Hearings, the active eyebrows of Senator Sam, more accusations, more denials, scores of lies, and the cover-up of the cover-up.

In the summer of '74, they had the House Judiciary Committee hearings; the committee personalities like Representatives Charlie Sandman, Liz Holtzman, Pete Rodino, and Ed Hutchinson; the Nixon resignation and the Ford coronation...oops...inauguration.

But what about this summer? No longer can we thrill to the testimony of Erlichman, Haldeman, Mitchell, Magruder, Dean, L. Patrick Gray, and that long parade of others. No longer can we hear about the latest deception-packed adventure of Ron "Inoperative" Ziegler, Rose Mary Woods, Don "Dirty Tricks" Segretti or Herb Kalmbach.

But don't fret, TV viewers, there is something better. Turn off the tube, and tune into the big lemon—the city of Washington, a summer situation comedy.

Journey down to the Hill to watch various Congressional committees try to pry so-called secret information loose from representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Or why not grab a seat in the gallery above one of the rings of Washington's two ring circus—

Congress. Marvel as the performers try to perpetuate their careers (taking periodic recesses, between periodic work, so as not to tire) and, if they get around to it, to perpetuate the country.

Tear to the filthy air falling on a vehicle-filled rush hour downtown 19th Street. Swelter on the steaming sidewalks and streets from the heat and humidity in a capital city built on a swamp.

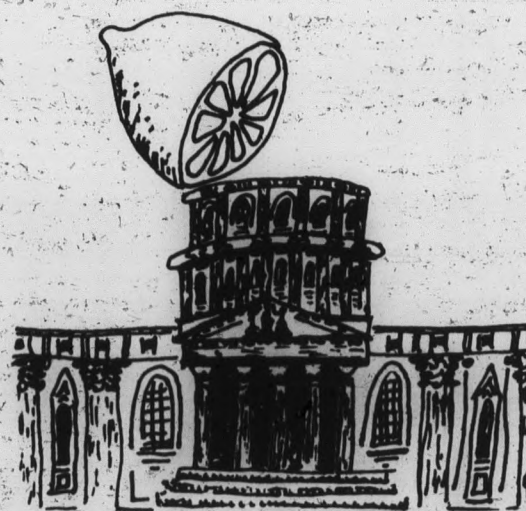
See and hear Metro workers damage your eardrums with the noise of their jackhammers, while they cause endless detours and

ready the Metro for the Nation's tricentennial.

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Some fun, huh?



Drawing by Colette Crutcher



# The Family With Everything Worth Nothing

by MARK LACTER

(Ed. Note: In an age when the "generation gap" is a term rarely used, the following story, based on an actual incident, indicates that the relationships between parents and children continue to be strained in many households. The names and locations have been changed.)

It was generally considered by friends and neighbors around Roslyn, Long Island that the Goodmans had it made. Irving Goodman was a successful doctor practicing in Manhattan and making close to \$100,000 a year. His wife, Marjorie, led a leisurely life, spending most of her time shopping at a nearby country club, or simply lounging in the family's \$150,000 home. There was no need for her to cook or clean, for the Goodmans had a maid.

Their three sons, Jeff, Steve, and Benjamin, had just about as much as any three kids could ask for. Cars, money, an opportunity to travel, a college education, as well as the little luxuries which the families had learned to expect, were all paid for by Irving Goodman, courtesy of the hundreds of grey flannel-suited New York businessmen who made up the bulk of his practice.

The deal that Irving presented to his three sons was, though never stated this bluntly, simply: "I give you all the money you want, all the presents you want, all the anything you want. In return, you shall become doctors."

As they grew older, Jeff, Steve, and Ben all understood what they had to do. The problem was that of the three kids didn't want to become doctors. Their fates during the course of six years, along with their parents' refusal to change themselves or to at least understand their children's new ways, were to mark the eventual collapse of a family which "had everything."

The first to go was Steve. About six years ago, he graduated from high school, and Marjorie and Irving wanted to throw a party marking the event. The parents were reluctant to invite some of Steve's friends—it was 1969 and many of the students were "revolting against the system"—and it was felt that the mix of adults and teenagers would be too much. So only the adults were invited.

As the Goodmans' friends shook hands with Steve, they indiscreetly slipped him white, legal sized envelopes filled with checks, and asked him about future plans for medical school and practice.

At the time, Steve accepted his fate in pretty good spirits. However, when he began his studies at George Washington University, things changed. He became involved with a girl and his first year grades were very low despite the 3.7 average he had had in high school.

By the end of the spring semester of his first year, Steve's parents were very worried. Their first son was going through his first year and there was a distinct possibility that he would flunk out. Steve didn't bother to find out how poorly he would do in his first year. He dropped out of school during final exams, took his car, his girl, his wardrobe, and headed out to "discover" the country and himself.

While his parents were totally mystified by the change in Steve, they could do very little about his decision. In a fit of rage one night, Irving Goodman grabbed his son's old clothes and other personal items

from a storage closet and burned them. Marjorie Goodman cried. The two other sons—Jeff and Ben—looked on, saying very little.

Since that time, about five years ago, Steve has settled down in the country with another girlfriend, living in a small Colorado town. His mother sends him money, against his father's will. Steve and his girl friend have started a new life. They still ask for money.

A year later, it was Jeff's turn. High school graduation and on to the Princeton University pre-med program. His parents were proud. They were also hopeful that Steve would be the only rotten apple in the Goodman basket.

Jeff's parents had the same kind of graduation party they gave for Steve. Jeff collected the same white envelopes containing the same amounts of money. The comments from his parent's friends and their advice was the same.

At the end of four years, Jeff's parents weren't disappointed. Jeff, a little unsure at first whether he really wanted to go into medicine, was convinced by his father, who used to make monthly proselytizing trips to the campus.

Despite Jeff's fine grades at Princeton, he was rejected from all of the medical schools to which he applied. Only the students with the highest grades and med school boards could get in; Jeff's success just wasn't that superior. Even Irving's friend with the John Hopkins contact couldn't help.

Jeff wanted to go to Guadalajara, Mexico. He had been accepted at a medical school there and was willing to learn Spanish. But Irving Goodman would have nothing of it. To announce to his friends at the country club that his son had to go to Mexico would be a declaration of defeat.

So Irving decided to send Jeff to a medical school in Illinois which had a reputation of accepting just about anybody who could afford the \$20,000 yearly tuition. Irving could. Jeff wasn't terribly pleased with the idea, but he had been hounded too long by his parents, his friends, and himself, that any way to become a doctor seemed worth it.

After attending the Illinois medical school for a year, Jeff was doing very well. Irving contributed an additional \$10,000 to the university and was eventually offered a position on the Board of Directors, an offer he refused.

The Goodmans played the whole episode pretty low key. The plan of attack at parties would be to change the subject. Many of Irving's friends were doctors and they knew what the school in Illinois was like, so the matter wasn't discussed.

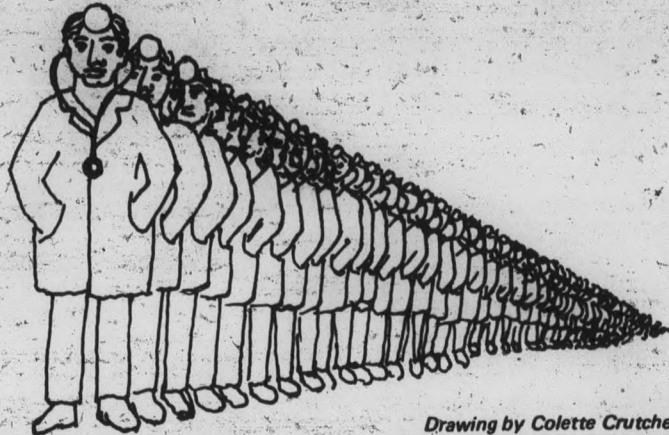
In addition, to the \$20,000, Jeff had an apartment of his own in downtown Chicago. With a \$200 a month rental, new furniture, books, clothes, and food, Irving was shelling out close to \$30,000 a year for his son's education. Even with someone earning a six figure income, that had to hurt. And it did.

Irving Goodman, burdened with his sons, and a host of financial problems, suffered a heart attack one Tuesday morning. He was rushed to a local hospital where he was treated for four weeks and then released. He arrived home just two weeks before his third son, Ben, was to graduate from high school.

The Goodman family had had many heartaches over the last six years and Benjamin was little

noticed as a result. The "loss" of Steve, the problems in getting Jeff placed in a good medical school and Irving's recent heart attack all caused the affairs of "little Benny," as he was called by his parents, to seem totally obscure and relatively unimportant.

Through the years, Ben had watched it all, his father's almost insatiable need for his sons to follow his lead and become doctors, his mother's passive and unobtrusive answers to questions which needed a carefully reasoned analysis. It was all beginning to add up and Ben just couldn't stand it anymore.



Drawing by Colette Crutcher

He was away from home as often as possible, either hanging out with his friends or just wandering around the neighborhood thinking about his life. He had become involved in both taking and dealing cocaine. He skipped school on a regular basis. His grades were "C's."

One June afternoon, just a few days before his graduation, Ben returned home to find his parents arguing about his older brother, Steve. Steve had written asking the family for \$1,000 to start a business in Colorado. Marjorie Goodman was in favor of giving him the money; Irving Goodman was not.

Ben had been listening to a portion of the bitter argument which went on for about 20 minutes. Towards the end, Marjorie noticed Ben in the foyer near the parents' room.

The youngest son, sincerely worried about the family's problems, felt he had to say something. "Y'know, Dad, I think you should be more reasonable about Steve. I mean, he has the right to lead his own life if he wants to."

"Oh Benny," replied Marjorie, "you don't understand what your

father and I have been talking about."

"Mom, I think..." said Ben trying to add more to his initial thought, but his mother went on. "I don't think you really got to know your brother the way Jeff and your father and I did. He always had trouble adjusting."

Now it was Irving's turn. "Well, Marge, we don't have to worry about this young man, now do we," said the father, grabbing Ben by the shoulder and hugging him tightly. "In a few days, graduation, then on to GW where you'll get good grades and get into a good medical school."

"But Dad, I'm not sure that's what I really want to do..."

"I know you're a little unsure now. But once you get into the pre-med program there, I'm sure you'll change your mind. Besides, don't you want to make plenty of money like your old man? I read an article in *Business Week* about how all the young people want to make money now."

"Well, I don't know about that..."

"Oh, by the way, your big graduation party is set for next Saturday night. A lot of your father's friends and my friends will be here. I thought it only right, considering how much they have helped us over the years. Uh, I hope you didn't have anything planned."

"No, nothing."

And so, the day came. A leading catering firm on Long Island was handling the affair. Marjorie asked Ben if he wanted to invite some of his friends to the party. Ben said, "I don't think my friends would exactly fit in."

Ben spent most of the Saturday afternoon looking out his window at the small catering truck and the

men unloading all the food. He stared and thought about his life and about his brother's life in Colorado. He thought about how his parents didn't really understand him at all. They had no idea he was now dealing coke, that he rarely attended classes (but graduated just the same), that he became disgusted at the way his parents flaunted their money, and, most of all, that he didn't want to be a doctor.

For the last few months, Ben Goodman was a very lonely and depressed person. He tried talking to his friends and his brother Jeff, but they didn't seem to understand his problems either. He didn't even bother trying to explain his feelings to his parents. He had given up on them many years ago.

Something in his head must have told him that it just couldn't go any further. To go on to GW was pointless, a futile exercise. He had no ambition, no desire to work or even to play.

At approximately 4:45 p.m., Ben Goodman left his house and headed for the neighborhood shopping center just a few blocks down the street. He stopped at a sporting goods store. The clerk asked him what he wanted and Ben told him. After a cursory check of the merchandise, Ben took out two twenty dollar bills, collected his change, and left the store.

At 5:10 p.m. Ben walked to a heavily wooded portion of his neighborhood. As a small child, he played war games with his friends here and he knew the surroundings well. He sat down on a large rock which used to serve as a central point during the games. He placed his merchandise, sheathed in a brown sack, beside him. He sat and thought for the next 30 minutes and then blew his brains out.

It took 18 hours to find Ben's body. When notified of his son's suicide, a shaken Irving Goodman, just two weeks out of the hospital for a heart attack, mumbled to himself on the way to the police station, "What did he do this for...We gave him everything...Where did we go wrong?"

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# That 'Little Kid In Show Biz' Is Now Grown Up



by RON OSTROFF

"From the halls of Montezuma, to the shores of Tripoli..." sang a probably squeaky-voiced three-year-old while prospective World War II Bond purchasers listened and must have gawked at his big sister War Bond Queen. The little kid was in show biz. Those War Bonds were selling, and he was doing something he wanted to do and doing it well.

That little kid is still in show biz and still doing something he likes. He teaches in GW's Speech and Drama department. This little kid, now grown up, and still acting, is Drama Department lecturer Paul Parady.

As one of the Speech and Drama Department's three full-time faculty members, Parady has taught classes in voice and diction, oral interpretation, group discussion and conference leadership, undergraduate and graduate costuming, history of the theatre, graduate level theatre management, acting, understanding the theatre and...

Are there any more?

"Yes. There should be ten. Let's see. There's voice diction, and ..." he said counting away, half out loud and half to himself. "That's only nine. Now what was the other one?" he asked as he looked up and down the walls and floor of Acting University Theatre Director Nathan Garner's room, which he had commandeered for the purpose of

the interview. "God, I don't know," he laughed.

Although he never did remember the name of that tenth course, he did tell some stories about some of the more spirited moments of his past.

At age 19, young, college-going Parady played Hamlet, "the whole bloody thing without a word out." Since that time he has done lots of Shakespeare, playing title roles down through the spear carriers. But there are some Shakespearean experiences he will probably never be able to forget.

"You want to know one of the most ridiculous moments on the stage? I lost my kilt in *Macbeth* and disappeared with the three witches, leaving Banquo alone on the stage wandering around like a bumbling idiot."

"In *Richard III*," he added, "I got teeth knocked out."

"They were special teeth that you had used for the play weren't they?" he was asked.

"No. They were mine. My own two front teeth," he said as he seemed to demonstrate what had happened. "COWONKO! I got a sword in the month, finished the show—bleeding—and then went to get my mouth fixed."

After his first Shakespearean roles and his graduation from college, Parady's life seemed to move in a fast and furious, but uneven pace.

First, he was drafted and wound up at radio and television station KOHM at Ft. Ord, California, as one of the lowest ranking persons to ever manage an armed forces radio station.

Then in the spring of 1962, while visiting relatives in Memphis, Tennessee, he went to an open call and found himself doubling for George Maharis in episodes of television's *Route 66*. "I did all the physical things that Maharis, who had hepatitis, was incapable of doing," said Parady. But if you ever get a chance to see some clips of the program, don't try looking for Parady, unless you can recognize him from the back of his head, because that, he said, is all they filmed.

Later that year, he returned to his Maine home and worked as an FM disc jockey, flipping records for

What would make him want to do something else?"

"A \$50,000 a year job would be good to start off with," he joked, only to interrupt his laughter by saying "seriously, if someone offered me a film to direct, it might entice me."

And if he did take a film assignment, involvement in films would be nothing new to Parady. While in college, he sat in the jury box for the movie *Peyton Place* and had a walk-on role in the movie *Carousel*.

In recent years, he said, he played the French Ambassador in *The Day They Shot Lincoln* and in *Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address*. He also played the secret service agent in the Alfred Hitchcock film *Topaz*. In the Hitchcock film, Parady said he had had a speaking role, "but all my

commandeered office. Garner was let in, made a quick comment to Parady and received a loud obscenity back in response.

"Good taste?" questioned Garner as he left his office under siege.

Leisurely putting out his cigarette and lighting up another he said "Washington is such an exciting city. How could anyone be bored or want to leave? You've got the Library of Congress, the Folger [Library and Theatre], the Arena [Stage], the Kleenex box [what he calls the Kennedy Center]—that ugly, ugly, you can keep on saying ugly and it still wouldn't be enough—and if you're totally bored with life, you could always go to Capitol Hill and watch the Senators and Congressmen yell at each other."

Besides the building, Parady saw other bad points to the Kennedy Center. "The problem with the Kennedy Center is that it doesn't have a national [theatre] company. There should be a full-time resident company in the Eisenhower [Theatre] made up of the finest people we can get our hands on. And it should be government-financed."

But would the government actually finance a national theatre?

There is not much hope that they'll do it," he said, "because we have a long history of not supporting the arts. But the government should support a portion of the arts to lead the way for others... it certainly couldn't harm anything, and it might do a world of good."

Speaking of GW's University Theatre, Parady said "the administration knows we exist. They cannot help but know we are here. I think that this year, for the first time we had a very good schedule of plays."

But what about the students? Do they know?

"We have to prove to the student body that the University Theatre does serve a function, and that we can be entertaining and do good work," he said.

In the mean time, Parady cited a great advantage to University Theatre. "They can't beat the price. I think we happen to be the cheapest theatre ticket in town."

Paul Parady is a man constantly at work, and always having fun at it—no matter where and no matter when. "As Katherine Hepburn used to say, 'it's almost a sin to get paid for it,'" he said. "But I'll take my check."

*I'm teaching because I want to teach.*

*If...someone approaches me with*

*something I'd rather do, I'll go and do it.*

about a year. Soon he changed to substituting in a New Hampshire high school during the day and waiting on tables in the evenings to support himself.

Finally, on September 16, 1964, a date he still remembers and will probably carry with him for the rest of his life, he journeyed down to Washington's Catholic University to enter a masters program in fine arts. Finishing his graduate degree, with emphasis on directing and designing, in 1966, he taught courses in speech and drama at several area universities before coming to GW as a guest artist, a part-timer, and then a full-time faculty member in 1969.

"I'm teaching," he said, "because I want to teach. If the time comes along when someone approaches me with something I'd rather do, I'll go and do it."

speaking parts are on a cutting room floor somewhere."

Getting back to his views on teaching, the man who has been involved with directing, designing, make-up, lighting, costumes, and sets for theatre, opera and ballet, exclaimed "I've never had an unpleasant teaching assignment!"

"Obviously you don't teach your students," he said as he paused to light up a cigarette, "they teach you. And if you don't want to be taught by them...then go die somewhere. It is a matter of sharing constantly."

But he not only shares his time and his life inside the classroom, he also helps whomever he can on the outside. "People are fascinating. If someone comes to you with a problem and you can help them with it, GODDAMNIT, you are morally obligated to do it. If you can't, then drop out of the human race!"

The usually loud and emphatically speaking Parady also had definite opinions on the Washington theatre scene.

"It's terribly exciting, much more so than New York, because most of the stuff in and around Washington is done with taste," he said as Garner knocked on the door of his

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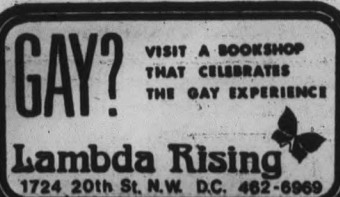
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# 'Nashville:' Microcosm Of American Heartland



Club owner Barbara Baxley chats with Henry Gibson, as a giant of the country music world, in Nashville, now playing in area theatres.

by GREG KING

*Nashville* is a cinematic high. It is a 160 minute panorama of the American heartland, and the vulgarity and mediocrity at its core. It is both a microcosm of America, and a dream factory where one person's misfortune is literally another's success.

There is no main plot in *Nashville*. It is a collection of incidents, connected by the attempts of an advance man to line up stars for a political rally. What it lacks in narrative it more than compensates for in style and vigor. The film conveys an excitement and an urgency that is difficult to describe. It must be experienced.

Director Robert Altman makes no effort to hide his impression of America. Through the continually reappearing sound truck for Hall Phillip Walker, the Replacement

Party candidate for President, we are told that "we are all equally involved in politics, whether we like it or not, whether we know it or not." To Altman, politics and country music have the same appeal. When reduced to simplest forms, they convey the same message; old values, simpler lives. Neither has much to do with quality; in *Nashville* it's how you look that matters.

As the king of Nashville's Country-Western singers, Henry Gibson displays an acting ability that is as subtle as his humor. While extolling the old values of the courtly South, Gibson oozes *nouveau riche*. His protestations that he "will not tolerate rudeness in the presence of a star" is perfect. And he projects the sincerity of a man who honestly believes that "we must be doing something right, to last two hundred years."

The film has several other fine performances. Lily Tomlin is a gospel singer with two deaf children who has a one night stand with folk singer Keith Garradine. She is sensitive and humane in her acting debut. Keenan Wynn conveys the isolation and loneliness of old age as the broken uncle of groupie Shelley Duvall. And Michael Murphy is perfect as the cynical campaign manager whose sure fire method is an appeal to greed.

In these post-Watergate days of constant praise for the Fourth Estate, it is quite a twist that *Nashville's* only totally unappealing character is a reporter. Opal, a BBC correspondent doing a documentary on Nashville, has no redeeming qualities. As played by Geraldine Chaplin she is an obnoxious intruder who understands neither Nashville nor the society it represents.

But throughout the film it is Ronette Blakley who dominates. As the frail Barbara Jean, it is her recovery from a collapse that provides much of the drama and it is her presence that produces the film's climactic closing scene. This is Ms. Blakley's film and she is the only performer in the cast. She is the film of many peaks.

With cinematographer Paul Lohman and sound engineers Jim Webb and Chris McLaughlin, Altman has created some great movie images. The early airport scene with marching bands, jet noise, and conversation mixing on the soundtrack is brilliant. The sound is often effective in subliminal ways, raising tension or frustration, as with the lone cuckoo clock in one of Lily Tomlin's scenes. The picture is always crisp and colorful, giving the flavor of a July 4th picnic or a country fair.

*Nashville* is a rich and fluid tapestry of American folklife, a pessimistic view of an optimistic people. It is satire and serious, comedy and tragedy. But most importantly, *Nashville* is a musical. It uses the only real American musical form to comment on the hypocrisy of our values, the corruption of our politics, and the shallowness of our lives. The lyrics to the final song, "It Don't Worry Me," capsule that philosophy in *Nashville*, and provide a challenge to Bicentennial America.

## So Who's This Guy Gently?

by RON OSTROFF

*Gently in the Highlands* by Alan Hunter, 174 pages, Macmillan, \$5.95.

Scotland Yard's Chief Superintendent George Gently is back!

You may be saying "I never knew he had left." Or "where did he go?" Or "why should I care about the return of someone I've never heard of?"

That's the trouble with a sequel, when not many persons have heard of or read the original work—no one knows who or what you are writing about. This is the problem upon the publication of the first books of Alan Hunter's Chief Superintendent Gently mystery series in the United States.

In the British Isles, however, there is no such problem. Hunter has been using his Inspector Gently to entertain his countrymen and women for almost 20 years.

So just who is this Gently fellow, and what is he doing in the highlands (wherever that is)?

Gently is an English detective in the grand tradition of Sherlock Holmes. But he is not an exact copy of the Arthur Conan Doyle character. Gently is not the straight, almost unemotional, always logical Mr. Spock (remember "Star Trek") type character that Holmes is. Hunter's character does fall for the females, but not to the point where his social and sexual involvement becomes detrimental to his police work.

In the latest adventure, Gently takes to the Scottish highlands on a vacation with his girl friend and another couple. This seems like a nice way to spend a well-deserved holiday while relaxing and enjoying

yourself—unless you happen to be the Chief Superintendent of Scotland Yard, and you happen to fall upon a suspicious band of Scottish nationalists and a murder.

With heavy Scottish dialect, Hunter takes readers close to people, the politics, the landscape and the pulse of a part of Scotland.

Gently plods anything but gently when he finds himself away from the Yard in a wild and confusing game of identity and hunt-the-killer. Hunter expertly leads the reader astray several times before he has Gently zero in on the obvious killer, only to find that in Hunter's mysteries the person who seems to be the most obvious culprit never is.

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Conference on Women in the Era of the American Revolution, George Washington University, July 24-26, 1975. For more information call 676-6769.

Saturday, July 19, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Day-long conference on the International Women's Year 74: "Women, the Church, and the New Political Reality". Student Center, third floor ballroom. Co-sponsored by GW Newman Foundation and Gamaliel, a Catholic pacifist quarterly. \$3.00 donation requested.

The International Student Adviser's Office provides advice and referral information regarding such things as: housing, financial aid, employment, visa regulations, academic matters, registration procedures and health care. The office also assists in arranging American home hospitality. International Student Society (ISS) membership forms are available at the International House. Membership is open to Americans as well as foreign students. Please consider joining.

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# Sports

## Buff Alumnus Named Coach For Next Year

Mike Toomey is coming back to GW baseball, but not as a player. Toomey, who graduated in 1974, is the new Buff baseball coach. He succeeds Bill Smith, who resigned to devote more time to his job with an area heating and air conditioning firm.

Toomey had the highest batting average his senior year at GW, hitting .305. He also captained the Buff team and was named most valuable player at the end of the season.

Many of the players Toomey will be coaching next year are "guys I played with. Many of them were

school and potential recruits apply to state schools or large universities that offer tempting financial aid packages. However, Toomey said he feels GW has a good strong team and recruits are not as difficult to find as many would like to think.

Toomey is an optimist, and he likes to discuss the positive things he feels are going to happen to the Buff this fall. The injuries which plagued the spring season, should be healed. The Smith Center should be completed, giving the players additional facilities.

Even Toomey's age is a possible advantage. At 23, he believes the players may be better able to relate to him. And he also wants to use his youth as a vehicle to bring innovations to the game.

Coach Toomey believes in keeping "players moving all the time," especially during practice. Instead of playing a few innings and having players stand idly in the field, he would have them running laps, practicing catching, or hitting a few out of the park. "Constant movement provides greater stamina, quickness and agility," said Toomey.



Mike Toomey  
coaching "guys I played with"

freshmen when I was just a junior," he said. However, Toomey said he felt his teammates respected him when he was a player and that same respect would carry over into his new position.

Among the problems Toomey will have to deal with is finding good recruits who can afford GW in the wake of a weak financial aid program. Smith was earlier reported in the *Hatchet* as saying "the good athletes don't come out for baseball" because GW is an expensive

## New Colonial Recruits Will Back Up Center

Recruiting for the 1975-76 GW basketball squad was rounded out with the signing of transfer Jim Smith, a 6-6, 210 pound forward from Pensacola (Fla.) Junior College.

Smith averaged 17 points and 12 rebounds per game last year, helping to lead his team to a 25-6 record. A high school Most Valu-

able Player, Smith can rebound and shoot outside from 20 feet.

Coach Bob Tallent said although GW is strong in the forward department, the addition of Smith will make it possible for players like Haviland Harper and Greg Miller to switch to center position and give back-up support to Kevin Hall, the Buff's only remaining center since the graduation of Clyde Burwell.

Tallent also said Smith will probably see a lot of action on the court this year because he's "a proven player and in recruiting him, he looked really good on the floor." Tallent said Smith was very quick and one of the best all-around players he had seen in awhile.

Unlike transfer Jack Kramer, recruited earlier this year, Smith will not have to establish a year of residency in Washington to be eligible for this season. Because he is from a two-year college, Smith can play out his four-season option at a four-year school.

Smith's 17 point average exceeds that of forward Mike Samson, a



Bob Tallent  
"looked good on the floor"

freshman recruit who will join the Buff in the fall. Samson averaged 15 points and 12 rebounds per game in high school. Earlier this year, Tallent said the determining factor in Samson's playing time will be "how quickly he learns the system around here." He added that recruit Tom Tate will probably see more action than Samson.

Tate, another freshman recruit, was selected as a badly needed point guard for the Colonials, according to Tallent. He feels that with the recruits, and the added mobility they will give the center spot, the Buff can realistically look for a slot in the NCAA tournament next year.



The GW soccer team is scheduled to play five matches with British soccer teams in England next month. Each soccer player is contributing \$200, and the team hopes to raise the rest with fundraising events.

## Booters To Play British Teams

The GW soccer team, which worked its way into the national playoffs last year following one of the best seasons in University history, will play a series of matches in England next month.

The eighteen-member team and its head coach, Georges Edeline, are slated to play English soccer clubs in a five-game series in Leeds and Reading, England during August 6-23.

The booters finished last year's regular season with an 8-3 record, and went on to the NCAA play-offs, losing to number one ranked Howard University.

Edeline said he had been in contact with representatives of England's Northern District Sunday Football League earlier this year to arrange

for some English teams to visit GW, but the plans didn't materialize.

The league, however, extended an invitation to the Colonials to play three games in Reading during the third week in August. Edeline also arranged for the GW team to play two matches against local teams in Leeds.

Team transportation costs are being paid for in part by profits from an Athletic Department ticket sale to last month's match at Robert F. Kennedy Stadium between the Washington Diplomats and the New York Cosmos. Each team member is personally paying \$200, and the team hopes to raise the additional money needed through fundraisers and donations.

## New Center Opens Oct. 1- Maybe

Despite continuing strikes by laborers and other construction workers, the Charles E. Smith Athletic Center is still due to open in early October. "With a little luck the center will open somewhere around October 1," according to Bernard Swain, assistant athletic director.

Construction in the metropolitan D.C. area has been plagued for the last three months by strikes, and as a result the Center's opening was delayed from June until October. The local Teamsters Union went on strike three weeks ago, "but we expect them back almost any day now," Swain said.

Major construction on the building is complete, according to Swain, and the most recent strikes have not held anything up. "We are now waiting for the floor and bleachers to be finished, hopefully before basketball practice begins October 15," he said.

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